University Affairs
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The New University Grants Proposal

A new proposal has been advanced by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, to the premiers of all Canadian provinces which will, it is hoped, make it possible for universities in all the provinces to participate in the university grants arrangements.

During the past eight years, universities and colleges in all provinces other than Quebec have been accepting grants offered by the Parliament of Canada. The universities in Quebec have not felt able to accept these grants because of the attitude widely held in that province that federal tax revenues should not be collected and distributed to higher educational institutions. The sums allocated to Quebec universities and colleges have been accumulating, and the National Conference of Canadian Universities (the disbursing agent) now holds some $17.5 million in trust for the Quebec universities.

If approved by Parliament, the new proposal would allow any province which wished to do so to provide these additional grants, amounting to $1.50 per capita, out of an increase of one per cent in the provincial corporation income tax. In return, the Government of Canada would allow an abatement of one percent in the federal corporation tax paid by corporations in that province. Provinces accepting this new offer would undertake to provide the eligible universities and colleges in the province with grants at the same rate as at present.

The reduction of the federal corporation taxes and increase in provincial taxes would not exactly equal the amount of the university grants payable by the provincial government under the new plan. Consequently, there would be a supplementary adjustment. If a province received from this additional one per cent tax an amount more than was required to pay these additional grants, the difference would be returned to the federal treasury. If the province received less from the tax than was needed to pay the grants, the province would receive a supplementary amount from the federal treasury.

It is my hope that all the provinces, either by continuing on the present basis or by accepting the new offer, will allow the universities and colleges within their boundaries to have the benefit of these grants. All the universities and colleges are helping Canada by their work in teaching and research, providing young men and women with the skills and judgment necessary to the development of our country. When the federal grants programme was first established in 1951, it was a recognition not only of the national service of the universities but also of their need for additional financial assistance to enable them to perform this service effectively.

This was stressed at a meeting of the Canadian Universities Foundation held in Ottawa on December 12 and, later the same day, at an interview granted by the Minister of Finance to a deputation from the Foundation.

The words of Mr. Diefenbaker in announcing the new offer bear repetition: "There has been a deep desire to devise an equitable plan that would make it possible for universities in all the provinces to benefit. I am confident that this new plan will achieve that objective. Thereby it will strengthen our national unity. It takes fully into account the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the provincial legislatures in the field of university education, while at the same time giving effect to the desire of Parliament and the Canadian people to see the universities of Canada assisted in their important work."

—H. H. SAUNDERSON

Développements dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada, 1949-59

Les inscriptions plus considérables, l'amélioration des traitements versés aux professeurs, l'expansion des services et l'introduction de subventions fédérales aux universités ont été les points saillants des développements qui se sont produits depuis dix ans.

En 1949–1950, il y avait 74,300 étudiants fréquentant à plein temps l'université, c'est-à-dire 60,100 compte non tenu des anciens combattants. Le nombre a diminué en chacune des trois années suivantes. Personne ne s'attendait à ce qui allait se produire! En 1958–1959, le nombre estimatif était de 94,400, soit une augmentation de 56 p. 100, comparativement aux inscriptions d'étudiants autres que les anciens combattants dix années plus tôt. Pendant cette période, la population d'âge à fréquenter le collège ou l'université (18 à 21 ans) a augmenté de 11.5 p. 100 et les inscriptions (sans les anciens combattants) qui équivalaient à 6.8 p. 100 de ce groupe en 1949–1950, équivalaient à 9.6 p. 100 en 1958–1959.

Professeurs

Le nombre de professeurs a augmenté approximativement en proportion du nombre d'étudiants et il y en avait environ 6,600 en 1958–1959. A mesure que la décennie tirait à sa fin, les autorités des universités se préoccupaient de plus en plus de leur aptitude à recruter suffisamment de nouveaux professeurs au cours des prochaines années, surtout dans le domaine des sciences. Les importantes augmentations de traitement devraient aider à cet égard (la médiane a augmenté de 87 p. 100, passant de $3,800 en 1949–1950 à $7,100 en 1958–1959), mais il n'y a pas assez d'étudiants dans les écoles de gradués pour répondre à la demande.

Les professeurs d'universités ont constitué leur propre organisation en 1951: l'Association canadienne des professeurs d'universités. Elle publie une revue trimestrielle, *The C.A.U.T. Bulletin*, et a ouvert, à Ottawa, un bureau doté d'un secrétaire général à plein temps, en septembre 1959.

Facilités

Au début des années 1950, les universités étaient trop pauvres pour construire les bâtiments dont elles avaient besoin, mais en ces dernières années, elles ont lancé des programmes de construction qui ont déjà coûté plus de 100 millions de dollars et qui comporteront des dépenses équivalant à cinq fois ce chiffre en 1963. De nouvelles institutions ont été fondées: l'Université de Sherbrooke et plusieurs collèges classiques, dans la province de Québec; l'Université Assomption de Windsor, l'Université de Sudbury, l'Université de Waterloo et l'Université York, en Ontario. Des mesures législatives ont prévu la création de collèges junior publics en Colombie-Britannique et en Alberta; le premier de ces collèges est le Collège junior de Lethbridge.

Les universités se préoccupaient vivement des besoins du Canada en ce qui concerne le personnel scientifique. On accentua le programme de recherches scientifiques. Les universités furent dotées de nouvelles facilités, y compris un réacteur nucléaire, et de maintes autres pièces d'équipement complexe. De nouvelles facultés de génie furent inaugurées et d'autres, qui offraient un cours de deux années, ajoutèrent les années supplémentaires requises afin que les étudiants pussent obtenir un grade.

L'enseignement du droit reçut une nouvelle impulsion en Ontario lorsqu'en 1957 The Law Society of Upper Canada renonça à son monopole. Sa propre institution, la faculté de droit d'Osgoode-Hall, reçut une charte l'autorisant à accorder des grades, et de nouvelles écoles de droit furent ouvertes à l'Université d'Ottawa et à l'Université Queen's, ainsi qu'à l'Université de Western Ontario. Un certain nombre d'universités, qui n'avaient pas antérieurement d'écoles de gradués, commencèrent à offrir des cours permettant d'obtenir des degrés supérieurs.

Finances

La Commission royale d'enquête sur le développement des arts, des lettres et des sciences, dont le rapport a été déposé au Parlement en juin 1951, recommandait notamment que l'aide fédérale soit accordée aux universités. En quelques jours, le Parlement votait une somme équivalant à 50c. par tête de la population des provinces du Canada, somme qui serait répartie entre les provinces, proportionnellement à leur population et entre les institutions universitaires au sein de chaque province, proportionnellement au nombre de leurs étudiants. Les premières subventions s'établissant au total à 7 millions de dollars ont été distribuées dans toutes les provinces au printemps de 1952. Au cours des années 1953–1959, le gouvernement de la province de Québec a empêché les universités de cette province d'accepter les subventions fédérales.

Un groupe d'industriels, alarmés par la pénurie d'ingénieurs, d'hommes de science et de techniciens, convoqua une conférence en septembre 1956. Le résultat principal de cette conférence fut la création de la Fondation industrielle pour l'éducation, dont le but est d'inciter les entreprises commerciales à accorder leur appui financier à l'éducation, et surtout à l'enseignement supérieur. Que la Fondation s'en attribue ou non le mérite,—et elle en a à coup sûr une part,—il n'en reste pas moins que l'aide accordée par les corporations à l'enseignement supérieur est passée de 2.7 millions de dollars en 1956 à 11.6 millions en 1957. En 1958, elle s'établissait à 10.4 millions de dollars.

La Conférence nationale des Universités canadiennes a tenu une conférence à Ottawa, en novembre 1956, sur 'La crise dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada.' Le premier ministre du Canada choisit cette occasion pour annoncer que le gouvernement doublerait ses subventions aux universités si la CNUC consentait à se charger de l'administration des fonds, qui incombait jusque-là au ministère des Finances. La CNUC y consentit, ouvrit à Ottawa, en 1957, un bureau dirigé par un secrétaire général et, un an plus tard, lui adjoignit un service de recherches et de renseignements. Mais ce n'est pas tout. Le premier ministre annonça également que le gouvernement donnerait suite à une autre recommandation de la Commission Massey, en établissant le Conseil canadien pour l'encouragement des arts, des humanités et des sciences sociales. Le Conseil fut établi en mars 1957 et il fut muni de deux caisses de 50 millions de dollars chacune, l'une pour encourager les arts, les humanités et les sciences sociales,—surtout au moyen de bourses d'étude octroyées à des particuliers et à des subventions accordées à des groupements et organismes culturels,—et l'autre, la Caisse des subventions de capital aux universités, destinée à accorder des subventions en 'contrepartie' aux universités qui entreprennent la construction de bâtiments destinés à des activités dans le domaine des arts, des humanités et des sciences sociales. Vers la fin de mars 1959, environ 13 millions provenant de la Caisse des subventions de capital avaient été versés aux universités sous forme de subventions.

Une autre augmentation de 50 p. 100 des subventions fédérales aux universités (qui ont été portées à $1.50 par tête de la population) a été accordée par le nouveau gouvernement progressiste-conservateur en 1958–1959, et pour cette année-là, elles se sont établies à 25 millions et demi de dollars.

Une campagne active fut lancée afin qu'on donnât suite à une autre recommendation de la Commission Massey, savoir: que le gouvernement du Canada établisse et finance un programme national de bourses d'étude et d'entretien. Cette campagne n'eut aucun succès, mais dans l'entre-temps les gouvernements provinciaux ont accru notablement leurs allocations destinées à venir en aide aux étudiants et l'on est à préparer un nouveau programme intéressant de bourses destinées aux étudiants du Commonwealth.

Recherches dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur

Des études portant sur la conservation des talents furent entreprises en Ontario, en Alberta, dans les provinces atlantiques et dans le Québec; les conclusions de ces études devraient exercer une influence marquée sur les lignes de conduite des universités, surtout en ce qui concerne l'admission des étudiants. Nous avons déjà mentionné le Service de recherches et de renseignements de la CNUC et la Fondation industrielle pour l'éducation. Il y a lieu également de dire un mot de la Fédération des Collèges Classiques, qui fut créée afin de présenter la cause des collèges classiques devant la Commission royale d'enquête de Québec sur les problèmes constitutionnels. Elle devint un organisme permanent doté d'un bureau d'un secrétaire général et d'un personnel de recherches, à Montréal.

—Edward F. Sheffield

Universities Commission for Ontario?

"Almost every day we read of plans for the founding of a new institution, some of which fade away, others of which survive and move rapidly into the period of active organization. There are obvious dangers, as well as excitements, in this new burgeoning of higher education. We may find ourselves with a variety whose only basis is accident and well-intentioned enthusiasm rather than a variety based upon a disciplined and coherent view of the necessities of the province and the fundamentals of higher education. As well as variety, then, we need points of control. . . .

"I doubt whether the older institutions can by themselves give the comprehensive guidance that will be required for the emergence of a strong system of higher education in this province (Ontario). Each of these universities has its own manifold problems, its own perplexing questions to answer, and there are limits to the time and effort that it can spend in missionary work. Here, as in so many other situations, we might well look for guidance to the British system of an independent and highly respected commission."

—Claude T. Bissell

Canadian Association of University Teachers

In most countries of the free world, nationally organized associations of university professors have long been established. In the United Kingdom the Association of University Professors has played an important role in university life for many years. The American Association of University Professors in the United States has been in existence for forty years. The Federal Council of University Staff Associations of Australia is still another national association with an impressive record of service to the academic profession.

In Canada, however, the development of a national organization of university teachers and researchers came only very recently. Not until after World War II did it become evident that there was a widely-felt need for an association to represent the interests and viewpoints of the university teaching staffs. In a period of rapid growth of Canadian universities, the teaching profession felt the sharp pressure of inflation upon a salary structure that was already less than adequate. It felt also the need for ensuring that among the growing chorus of voices announcing what the universities should be and do, the voices of university teachers should be heard.

In June 1950, while the various Learned Societies were holding their annual meetings at Kingston, teachers from a number of Canadian universities met and made the decision to set up a national professional organization. Professor F. A. Knox of Queen's was the chairman of a committee which proceeded then to draw together already existing local associations at a number of universities, and to draft a constitution for the new body. At the next annual meeting of the Learned Societies, in June 1951 at McGill, the Canadian Association of University Teachers came formally into being. Since its beginning in 1950 the presidency of CAUT has been held in turn by Professor Knox, by Fred Howes, by Vernon Fowke, by H. B. McCready and by Clarence Barber. The present president is Professor Harold Good of Queen's University. By turns the secretariat has been at Queen's, McGill, Saskatchewan, McMaster and Manitoba. In September, 1959, the Association opened a permanent office in Ottawa and appointed a full-time salaried executive secretary.

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Typically Canadian in its outlook, the new Association preferred not to attempt to define too precisely either its goals or its working rules. The constitution was brief and simple to an extreme. Quite clearly the fathers of academic confederation intended that the rules of the organization should emerge out of actual practice. Apparently, they have now emerged, for during 1959 a new standing committee on the constitution has been at work to define and describe the constitutional structure which has evolved. At the moment CAUT is a federal organization. Although it permits individual members, and has a few such, essentially its strength comes from the fact that it represents the combined forces of local associations in 30 of Canada's degree-granting universities and colleges. There is an association in every one of the major institutions from Victoria, British Columbia, to St. John's, Newfoundland, and somewhere between 75% and 80% of the full-time teachers in Canadian universities and colleges are its members. As a consequence, CAUT may very fairly claim to be the body that speaks for Canadian university teachers as such.

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When CAUT does speak for the academics, what does it say? What have been its objectives? What has it accomplished during its brief life?

The first answer, of course, is that the Association has attempted to promote the interests of its members. Some people have deplored what they call a 'trade union frame of mind' and have objected to what they call 'trade union tactics.' But the fact remains that in 1950 the teachers and researchers in Canadian universities were desperately in need of an agency which would express their growing conviction that the economic status of their profession had deteriorated, was continuing to deteriorate, and ought to be improved. In the matter of pressing for adequate salaries and reasonable pension plans, for example, CAUT, its officers and its committees have played a decisive role. Professor James Mallory of McGill has pointed out, in an article on CAUT in the *Queen's Quarterly*, "We are necessarily interested in everything that makes it possible for us to do a better job in the universities. . . Since we do our work under optimum conditions if we are adequately paid and reasonably treated, it is our duty to see that these things come to pass. It is of concern to us, as well as to the university administrations and the community at large, if inadequate pay and intolerable conditions lead to a drying-up of the supply of first-rate talent for university teaching and research."

A second objective of CAUT has been much in the news during the past year. This is to ensure for

teachers in Canadian universities a reasonable degree of academic freedom, and a reasonable element of security of tenure. The Association may on occasion find itself faced with the necessity of opposing, with its full collective strength, an attack upon academic freedom or an attempt to destroy security of tenure. Here in Canada we like to think that the professor has been comparatively free from attacks of this nature. Nevertheless it is important to the academic to know that if and when an attempt is made to limit desirable academic freedom, or to destroy a reasonable basis of tenure, his professional colleagues and his professional organization will stand beside him.

These objectives are clear and evident. There is a third consideration that is equally important. CAUT is an association of university people, and they are intensely concerned about the health and efficiency and general well-being of the universities. When university teachers have some observation to make on the policy of their institution, when they have a complaint to register, or a suggestion to offer, it is their *duty*, not their *right*, to speak. Indeed, it may very well be that in some aspects of university management the teachers in the university possess a competence that no other people could possible have. And what is true of university education particularly, is true of education generally. CAUT, then, has a positive role to play. It exists to promote the cause of sound education in Canada; it exists to protect and improve the position and status of university teachers in Canada. It serves both ends when it actively pursues either one.

—J. H. S. REID

(*The postal address of the CAUT is 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario.*)

Learned Societies' Meetings, 1960

Approved dates for meetings of the Learned Societies at Queen's University, Kingston, June 1960, are as follows:

June	
2, 3, 4	Canadian Association of Geographers
2, 3, 4	Canadian Psychological Association
2, 3, 4	National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges
5, 6, 7	Engineering Institute of Canada: Conference on Engineering Education
5, 6, 7, 8	Royal Society of Canada
6, 7	Canadian Association of Directors of Extension and Summer Schools
6, 7, 8	Canadian Association of Professors of Education
7, 8	Canadian Political Science Association: Conference on Statistics
8, 9, 10, 11	Canadian Association of Physicists
8, 9, 10	Canadian Historical Association
9, 10, 11	Canadian Political Science Association
9, 10, 11	Association of Canadian Law Teachers
11	Humanities Research Council of Canada
11, 12	Social Science Research Council of Canada
11, 12	Canadian Institute of International Affairs
11, 12	Canadian Association of University Teachers
11, 12, 13	Canadian Home Economics Association
11, 12, 13	Canadian Linguistic Association
12, 13, 14, 15	Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada
12, 13	Association of Canadian Schools of Commerce and Business Administration
12, 13	Classical Association of Canada
13, 14, 15	Association of Canadian University Teachers of English
13, 14, 15	Association of Canadian University Teachers of French
13, 14, 15, 16	Canadian Philosophical Association
13, 14, 15, 16	Canadian Conference of University Schools of Nursing
15, 16	Humanities Association of Canada
14, 15, 16, 17	University Counselling and Placement Association
15, 16, 17	Canadian Association of Slavists

Publications

NCCUC — Proceedings 1959

The report of the *Proceedings, National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1959* of the thirty-fifth meeting, held June 8–10 at the University of Saskatchewan, contains papers on "Scholarships and Fellowships" and "Near and Far Eastern Studies; the Obligations of Canadian Universities," together with reports on the reorganization of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and the activities of the Canadian Universities Foundation. The constitution of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, adopted June 9, 1959, and a list of members of the Conference are included. (This 142-page report is available from the Conference, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4. The price in Canada is $1.00; elsewhere, $1.25.)

Prediction of success in university

Report No. 5 of the Atkinson Study of Utilization of Student Resources (in Ontario) has been released by the Department of Educational Research of the Ontario College of Education. It was written by W. G. Fleming and is entitled *Personal and Academic Factors As Predictors of First Year Success in Ontario Universities* (1959. 137 pp. $2.50).

Commenting in the foreword, Dr. R. W. B. Jackson had this to say about the findings: " . . . it is obvious that the present Grade 13 examinations are the best predictors of university success that we have; the most promising line of attack is, not to replace them, but to improve the existing procedures and to supplement them through objective tests, school ratings and school marks."

Two groups of two reports by Dr. Fleming were published earlier. No. 1 is summarized by No. 2, and No. 3 by No. 4:

No. 1 — *Background and Personality Factors Associated with Educational and Occupational Plans and Careers of Grade 13 Students in Ontario* (1957. 158 pp. $2.50)

No. 2 — *Ontario Grade 13 Students: Who Are They and What Happens to Them?* (1957. 59 pp. $1.00)

No. 3 — *Aptitude and Achievement Scores Related to Immediate Educational and Occupational Choices of Ontario Grade 13 Students* (1958, 380 pp. $5.00)

No. 4 — *Ontario Grade 13 Students: Their Aptitude, Achievement, and Immediate Destination* (1958). 56 pp. $1.00)

All may be ordered from the Department of Educational Research, Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, 371 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5.

Personnel des collèges classiques

La Fédération des Collèges Classiques vient de publier le premier volume de son *Recensement du Personnel des Collèges classiques*, année académique 1956–1957, une étude statistique du personnel enseignant et non-enseignant des collèges classiques de garçons suivant l'état de vie, l'âge, l'origine familiale, les qualifications, l'expérience, les occupations et les salaires.

Par exemple, nous apprenons de cette série de 118 pages de tableaux que de l'ensemble des 1,613 professeurs aux 54 institutions recensés, 80 p. 100 étaient religieux et 20 p. 100 laïques; que le nombre moyen d'élèves par professeur (y compris les professeurs à temps partial) était 12.7; que l'âge médian des professeurs était 34 ans; que l'occupation du père de 22 p. 100 du personnel recensé était administrateur, et dans le cas de 24 p. 100 du personnel, cultivateur; que le nombre moyen d'enfants dans leur famille d'origine était 8.5; et que le nombre moyen des périodes d'enseignement des professeurs aux collèges classiques était 10.6.

Le Volume II qui paraîtra plus tard comprendra les résultats statistiques sur les qualifications collégiales, l'expérience en enseignement, les salaires des professeurs laïques, et des renseignements sur le personnel aux études et le personnel non-enseignant.

On peut obtenir le Volume I en écrivant au Secrétariat général, Fédération des Collèges Classiques, suite 200, 6655, Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal 26, P.Q.

Facilities for graduate study

A chart (16" x 19") indicating facilities for graduate study at 41 universities and colleges in Canada has been drawn up by the Research and Information Service of the Canadian Universities Foundation. The chart is intended to act as an index to courses available to the Master's or Doctorate level in 43 major fields of study. Information about the location, enrolment and religious affiliation of each institution is given. Copies of the chart may be obtained from the Canadian Universities Foundation, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, at a cost of 25¢ per copy.

"Most of the governing bodies (of colleges of advanced technology in the U.K.) have enough academics to ensure sound guidance but not so many as to promote the labyrinthine argument that is the curse of university politics."

—Times Educational Supplement

Graduate students in science

The National Research Council has released (the ninth in an annual series) its *List of Students Registered in the Graduate Schools of Canadian Universities in Physical Sciences and Engineering and Some Biological Sciences, 1959–1960.* (Ottawa, The Council, December 1959, 114 pp.)

It contains the names, fields of specialization, and names of professors directing the studies of students enrolled in these fields. Tables and graphs preceding the lists contain statistics on enrolment in graduate studies (1,201 in the physical sciences and 637 in engineering) and indicate the possible output of personnel with graduate training in the physical sciences and engineering during the next few years.

L'instruction militaire et les universités

Dans une thèse inédite intitulée "Relations de l'Association nationale des Universités canadiennes avec le Gouvernement fédéral au sujet de l'éducation militaire des officiers dans les universités canadiennes de 1911 à 1949," qu'il a soutenue à l'Université d'Ottawa, en 1958, pour l'obtention d'une maîtrise ès arts, M. Antonio Le Sieur a esquissé l'historique, du point de vue de l'organisation, de l'administration et des finances, des programmes d'instruction pour les officiers des trois armes dans les universités. Le récit des tentatives faites par les universités (et qui ont fini par être couronnées de succès) afin de persuader le Gouvernement d'acquitter les frais de cette instruction, dont elles se chargeaient quand même d'ailleurs, constitue une partie importante de ce document.

On peut emprunter la thèse de M. Le Sieur, sous le régime des prêts entre bibliothèques, en s'adressant à la bibliothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa.

News

Commonwealth scholarships

To guide Canada's participation in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan which was agreed to by the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford in August, the Government of Canada has appointed a committee of twelve:

Dr. George F. Curtis, Dean of Law, University of British Columbia (chairman); Dr. D. L. Thomson, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University (vice-chairman); Dr. T. H. Matthews, Executive Secretary, Canadian Universities Foundation (secretary); Dr. C. W. Argue, Dean of Science, University of New Brunswick; Msgr. Jacques Garneau, Moderator and Secretary General, Université Laval; Dr. Henri Gaudefroy, Director, Ecole Polytechnique, Université de Montréal; Dr. Marion E. Grant, Dean of Women, Acadia University; Dr. F. C. A. Jeanneret, Chancellor, University of Toronto; Dr. A. G. McCalla, Dean of Agriculture and of Graduate Studies, University of Alberta; Prof. W. J. Waines, Dean of Arts and Science, University of Manitoba; a representative of the Department of External Affairs, and one of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The Canadian Universities Foundation has accepted the Government's invitation to undertake the academic administration of the Plan as a whole for Canada. Financial administration and travel arrangements will be looked after by the Government.

Information concerning the 100 awards which may be held in Canada in 1960–61 is being circulated in all parts of the Commonwealth. Candidates' applications must be received by the appropriate agency in their own country not later than February 15th.

Details of the conditions of the 250 awards tenable in the United Kingdom in 1960–61 have been received and distributed by the CUF to Canadian universities. Official deadline for receipt of applications by CUF is December 31st. Details regarding awards in other countries will be made available in Canada by CUF as they are received.

Institutions québecoises

En septembre le Grand Séminaire de Chicoutimi a été affilié à la Faculté de théologie de l'Université Laval en vue de l'obtention du baccalauréat en théologie au terme d'un cours de quatre ans.

Les collèges classiques qui ont la première année du cours collégial depuis septembre 1959 comprennent: l'Externat classique d'Alma fondé en 1959); le Collège d'Alzon, à Bury; Mont Sainte-Anne, à Sherbrooke; le Séminaire Saint-Jean Vianney, Rivière-des-Prairies (fondé en 1959); et la Section classique de Roberval, Collège Notre-Dame, Roberval.

En novembre le comité des bills privés de la Législature de la Province de Québec a approuvé un bill autorisant le changement du nom de Sir George Williams College, de Montréal, à Sir George Williams University. Il a aussi approuvé un projet de loi présenté par la Compagnie de Jésus pour incorporer civilement les facultés de théologie et de philosophie du Collège de l'Immaculée Conception, de Montréal, sous le nom de Les Facultés de la Compagnie de Jésus. Le comité a accepté une demande du Séminaire Saint-Charles Borromée, de Sherbrooke, qui voulait être incorporé comme entité distincte de l'Université de Sherbrooke.

Commonwealth Institute of Social Research

A Commonwealth Institute of Social Research is to be established in Ottawa as a centre for fundamental research in the social sciences and humanities and will serve the Commonwealth as a whole. The executive of the Institute is entirely Canadian and is composed largely of professors. Officers include the Hon. Mark R. Drouin, Honorary President; Dr. John E. Robbins, President; and Mr. Bernard Ostry, Executive Secretary-Treasurer. A small research and administrative staff will be appointed and a library and statistical laboratory are to be set up. Plans include the raising of a $10 million endowment fund, to produce the required $500,000 per year. It is hoped that the Institute will bring to Canada leading Commonwealth scholars and that it will enrich and strengthen cultural development throughout the Commonwealth.

University building, 1959

It is estimated that the cost of university and college buildings completed in, or under construction at the end of, the calendar year 1959 will be about $188 million. Buildings specifically for teaching and research in the physical and biological sciences account for more than half of the total: about $100 million. The estimated cost of buildings for arts and science, including some library and administrative facilities, is $47 million; for residences and dining halls, $22 million; extra-curricular activities, $8 million; libraries, $6 million; administration and plant services, $5 million.

British Council office in Ottawa

The post of Adviser (Cultural Affairs) and British Council Liaison Officer has been created on the staff of the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada. Mr. Arthur Montague has been appointed to the post and has opened his office at 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4.

Professors' salaries

An advance release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the median salary of full-time teachers at Canada's four largest universities (Toronto, British Columbia, McGill and Alberta) has risen 6.2% from 1958–59, to $8,035 in 1959–60. Current median salary for deans is $15,875; for professors, $12,175; associate professors, $9,141; assistant professors, $7,251; lecturers and instructors, $5,502. Twenty-seven (out of 40) deans are paid salaries of $15,000 or more, as are 25 (out of 488) "full" professors. Total salaries paid to full-time teachers in these four universities in 1959–60 will be approximately $19 million.

A detailed analysis of salaries at these and 13 other universities (representative of universities throughout Canada) will be published by DBS in the Spring as *Salaries and Qualifications of Teachers in Universities and Colleges, 1959–60.*

Assistant Secretary, CUF

Mrs. Dorothy R. Patterson, who has been Assistant to the Executive Secretary since she joined the secretariat in November 1957, has been named Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Universities Foundation.

York University

York University now has a board of governors headed by the Hon. Robert H. Winters. Dr. Murray G. Ross, Vice-President of the University of Toronto, has been named President of York U. The new college will start teaching in September 1960, in Falconer Hall of the University of Toronto, and will be affiliated to that University for not less than four and not more than eight years.

Editorial Notes

Contributors to this issue include **Dr. H. H. Saunderson,** President of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges and Chairman of its executive agency, the Canadian Universities Foundation; **Dr. Edward F. Sheffield,** Research Officer of the Canadian Universities Foundation; and **Dr. J. H. S. Reid,** Executive Secretary of the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Dr. Reid's article on the CAUT is the second in a series on agencies in Canada and abroad which are concerned with higher education. The first, in the previous issue, described the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges. Others will include such organizations as the Fédération des Collèges Classiques, the National Federation of Canadian University Students, the Higher Education Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, and the International Association of Universities.

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